THE NEW CANADIAN

Vol. IX, No. 6 — 10c per copy — WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — 40c per month — Saturday, February 9, 1946

Eighteen Nisei Soldiers Return from India

Stayed Over Two and a Half Months

Japan Suffers From Hunger, Inflation, Says Eyewitness

By KASEY OYAMA

The New Canadian recently had a unique opportunity of personally interviewing an American Nisei who has been in Japan and was able to glean first-hand information on present-day conditions there. He was attached as interpreter to a group of U.S. Army officials whose special job was to determine the extent of damage done in Japan as a result of war and the bombings. Investigations included almost every field—physical damages due to bombings, effect of atom bombing, economic conditions, and the study of morale.

WINNIPEG, Man.—If the evacuees knew what conditions are really like in Japan, they would think twice before they decided to return to Japan. This is the frank opinion of Robert Hisatoshi Kitajima, who left Japan on January 10 of this year after spending more than two and a half months there with the U.S. Army of Occupation.

Robert Kitajima, a 25-year-old Hawaiian-born Nisei, wears three stripes and a shoulder patch indicating that he belongs to the U.S. Army Air Corps, in which he served as an interpreter. His good knowledge of the Japanese language permitted him to talk with many Japanese civilians in various parts of Japan.

He is now visiting the family of his fiancee in Winnipeg.

Sgt. Kitajima enlisted four years ago, and before going to Japan, he was stationed on Guam.

"You have read stories in newspapers and magazines which seem fantastic, but that's just how things are over there," Sgt. Kitajima told The New Canadian reporter.

Although his stay in Japan was not long enough to give him a detailed knowledge of the economic conditions in Japan, he feels that his extensive trips from northern Hokaido to Kyushu has given him a pretty good overall impression. He has seen the bombed out remains of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He was stationed for some time in Tokyo. He has visited his folks in Fukuoka. He has visited numerous places by air. What is more important, he had an opportunity to speak with a large number of Japanese people, some of whom he got to know quite well.

Shortage of Goods Led to Unprecedented Inflation

Perhaps the most striking feature about present-day Japan is inflation. The shortage of food, clothing and other necessities has led to the worst inflation in Japanese history. Black market is flourishing practically in the open, although the police have spotters to keep a check on big-time operators.

Conditions are worst in the larger cities which have been heavily bombed.

A ration system is in operation, but the amount of food that each person gets is below the subsistence level. The daily ration of rice amounts to about one bowl per person when cooked. They forage around to make up the rest of the diet as best they can. Most of them live on a diet of fish and rice, which is hardly ever used without mixing with potatoes or other ingredients.

Thousands of homeless people are not eligible for ration. The reason for this is that the authorities have no way of preventing people who have no homes from applying for their ration allowance at more than one depot.

The U.S. authorities think there should be more food available in Japan. The common belief is that they are being hoarded by people who are unwilling to sell them to the ration board at the legal prices when black market would bring a price several times higher.

It is impossible to get rice through the ordinary channels outside the ration allowance, and black market prices range from 60 to 90 yen for one "sho" (1.58 quart).

A package of American cigarettes (20 to a pack) sells at 30 yen while Japanese cigarettes, which are far inferior in quality, go fast at 10 to 15 yen for a pack of 10 cigarettes. Some of the more common Japanese brands are Hikari and Kinshi. Sakura brand is seen less frequently.

[illegible] sell for 1,000 to 1,500 yen a pair. Blankets cost around 1,500 yen and kimonos come from 1,000 yen up.

[illegible] chocolate bar costs 20 yen, and 1-cent box of matches are [illegible] at 1 to 2 yen each.

Cameras, if they can be found, can be purchased for 1,000 yen for [illegible] and the prices rise steeply for the German makes.

Official Rate of Exchange Has Little Meaning

[illegible] up to the fact that the official exchange rate of 15 yen to the American dollar has [illegible] meaning. There is a [illegible] of yen currency floating around and no goods to spend them on. Consequently, the people are bidding up the prices on whatever goods that are available.

In the cities, one or two meals a day is the common rule even for a worker. Three meals a day is a luxury reserved for the minority. The Japanese people themselves say that it would take 10,000 yen a month to keep an average family in pre-war style including three meals a day, Sgt. Kitajima said.

When asked his opinion regarding the Canadian government's plan of giving $200 to each adult

(Continued on page 7)

Supreme Court Ruling Delayed Until Feb. 11

Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on the validity of orders-in-council authorizing the deportation of several thousand Japanese in Canada will probably not be handed down until about Feb. 11, the Canadian Press reported, Feb. 4.

After the argument on the orders was heard Jan. 24 and Jan. 25, Chief Justice Thibaudeau Rinfret said the court would begin a new term Feb. 5 and judgment on the orders in council could be brought down on that day or any subsequent day.

However, Mr. Justice Patrick Kerwin has been away and has not had time to write his judgment.

Mr. Justice Ivan C. Rand, arbitrator in the Ford Motor Company of Canada dispute, has also been away in connection with his report which contained a formula for settling the differences between the company and the union.

Report Says Montreal Offers Opportunities

MONTREAL.—Montreal offers as many opportunities for Niseis as anywhere else in Canada, and perhaps more than in other cities, it was indicated in a recent report of the eastern supervisor, Japanese Division.

A number of Nisei men and women have found employment as stenographers, bookkeepers, stock-keepers, many in the export and import trade.

A very outstanding feature in Montreal, said the report, was a non-denominational hostel for girls operated by the sisters of Christ the King, at 3467 Ontario Avenue.

From two relocee girls resident there in 1945, the number has grown to eighteen. The residence charge, including all meals, is $1.00 per day.

Facilities for recreation are provided and the girls are able to give parties and hold small dances.

The report pointed out that lack of racial feeling in Montreal offers greater opportunities for the children of relocated families and for this reason, as the housing shortage ceases, it is probable that more relocee families will be attracted to this city.

Swiss Govt. No Longer Represents Japan

Representatives of the Swiss government in Canada are no longer responsible for the safeguarding of Japanese interests in Canada, it was revealed in a letter to The New Canadian from the Consul General of Switzerland.

The decision was taken by the Swiss Federal Political Department following the closing of the Japanese Legation in Berne.

The Canadian Government has officially acknowledged notification of the above decision.

S. Watanabe Joins Staff

Sab Watanabe, 4th year engineering student at the University of Manitoba, has joined the staff of The New Canadian.

Bill Sasaki, James Matsuo, Goro Suzuki Welcomed Back to Wpg.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Eighteen of the approximately 35 Japanese Canadian servicemen who were in India before V-J day are back in Canada. They left India for England on Dec. 29, and came home to Canada with other Canadian repats on the Queen Elizabeth which docked in New York on Feb. 3.

The names of those who came back are:

Tommy Nishio, Montreal, P.Q.
Frank Takayesu, Toronto, Ont.
Katsushi Oikawa, Toronto, Ont.
Kaide Shimizu, Toronto, Ont.
Tom Imada, Toronto, Ont.
Robert Holts, Toronto, Ont.
Tak Maikawa, Toronto, Ont.
Doug Uchida, Toronto, Ont.
Bob Kayahara, Fletcher, Ont.
Jimmy Miyasaka, Hamilton, Ont.
George Suzuki, London, Ont.
Jimmy Kagawa, London, Ont.
Bill Sasaki, Winnipeg, Man.
James Matsuo, Winnipeg, Man.
Goro Suzuki, Winnipeg, Man.
Patrick Saito, Brandon, Man.
George Higa, Lethbridge, Alta.
Ray Takeuchi, Greenwood, B.C.

Nobby Koyama, who left India at the same time, is still in England on the sick list. He has blood poisoning in the leg. It is nothing serious.

Five of the soldiers arrived in Winnipeg on the morning of Feb. 6. They are Bill Sasaki, James Matsuo, Goro Suzuki, Ray Takeuchi and Patrick Saito. They were met at the station by a small group of friends and relatives.

After a brief flurry of welcome, the soldiers looked around at the familiar scenes. It was cold—below zero—but it was good to be back.

They said they had been excited the previous night on the train. They had stayed up shining buttons, and talking about Winnipeg. Now that they were back, they had to get used to things before their impressions began to register properly.

The three Winnipeg boys were taken home in triumph. The others registered at a hotel to get some rest before starting on the next lap for home. Ray Takeuchi has the longest way to go—all the way back to Greenwood, B.C.

REST STILL IN INDIA

The boys who came home are a part of the group of Niseis who went to India in spring and summer of last year. They were attached to the British army. Most of them were training as front line propaganda broadcasters when the war ended. Others were trained

(Continued on page 8)

More Niseis Flown Into India

Nisei graduates of the S-20 Japanese Language School in Vancouver are gradually moving into Southeast Asia from where they are expected to move into Japan with the British army of occupation.

The latest reports indicate that the six Nisei sergeants who graduated from the school last October have been flown from England into India, where they are awaiting further orders.

On February 4, a group of sixteen or seventeen more Niseis, all wearing three stripes, and the multi-colored Pacific service patch, slipped passed the Winnipeg depot on their way from Vancouver to an eastern port of embarkation.

These men have been trained for interpreting and translating jobs, and they are expected to form a part of the British army in Japan.

The group which left recently graduated at Christmas. It is believed the following persons are included among them: Dick Adachi, George Hasegawa, Saichi Imai, James Inose, Klark Ito, Kiyoshi Kitagawa, Frank Matsubuchi, Mickey Nobuto, Roger Obata, Gregory Oiishi, Jack Oki, Shoj Omura, Arthur Sakamoto, Joe Sato, George Shintani, Tom Yamashita, Minoru Yatabe.

A group of about 40 Japanese Canadians are believed to be continuing their studies in Vancouver. They are expected to complete their final term of instruction by the end of June.

Alberta Government May Demand Removal of Evacuee Population

OTTAWA.—Alberta will demand the removal of Japanese placed there during the war by the B.C. Security Commission, and Premier Manning has already held preliminary discussions on the point with the labor minister, Humphrey Mitchell, reported the Vancouver Sun on Jan. 31.

It is reported the Dominion government believes once the war is over, the Japanese may move around the country as they please, since the security commission's promises are invalid.

Meanwhile, the Dominion government is waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on its orders-in-council providing for deportation of certain Japanese nationals and Japanese naturalized in Canada.

From Alberta, The Lethbridge Herald reported that large numbers of the 3,500 Japanese in Southern Alberta are anxiously waiting for the judgment of the supreme court.

From reliable sources the Herald learned "that between 20 to 22 percent of the Japanese in Southern Alberta applied to be sent to Japan, many applications being signed nearly a year ago. Since then many of the Japanese have cancelled their applications some while Canada and Japan were still at war," the report said.

One repatriating Nisei wanted to go to Japan to "tell the people there the truth about Canada, help spread democracy and the Canadian way of life," the newspaper said. He did not cancel his repatriation request.

THE NEW CANADIAN

504 Talbot Avenue Phone 501 320 Winnipeg, Man.

An independent weekly organ published as a medium of expression among the people of Japanese origin in Canada

Kasey Oyama .... Editor
Takaichi Umezuki .... Japanese Section Editor

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

WINNIPEG, MAN., FEBRUARY 9, 1946

Conditions in Japan

In view of the imminent repatriation of several thousand persons of Japanese origin from Canada, The New Canadian has been attempting, for some time past, to secure accurate information on conditions which exist today in Japan. That information has been supplied by an American Nisei GI who was recently in Japan, and whose duties were intimately connected with the study of present-day Japan in the economic and social fields.

The New Canadian invited Sgt. Robert Kitajima to the office, and spent several hours asking him questions on almost every aspect of living conditions in Japan. The result of that interview has been featured this week.

Outside of few informations which the Sergeant could not disclose due to reasons of military secrecy, he has given us a clear picture, without minimizing any factors, and without exaggeration. Sgt. Kitajima, it may be added, speaks Japanese fluently, and he has visited Japan before the war; and, thus, has some background knowledge of that country. If the report will aid in preparing the repatriates for what to expect in Japan, our efforts will have been well worth while.

* * * * *

Some features of that report is worth mentioning here. First, there is serious inflation in Japan. This condition will probably be aggravated as immigrants return from Manchuria, Korea, China, Philippines, Malaya, etc., their wealth converted into yen currency. The shortage of food and other necessities is expected to become worse before relief can be expected.

It is obviously not wise for the repatriates to depend too much on Japanese currency. Goods are far more valuable, and we believe the repatriates should take full advantage of the baggage allowance. Extra clothing, shoes, blankets, and tools of trade should be given preference over books and personal possessions which have more sentimental than intrinsic value.

Those who have assets in Canada will lose heavily if their wealth must be converted into Japanese currency at the present official rate of exchange. It may be well for such people to seek some arrangement whereby their assets may be held in Canada to be transferred to Japan at a later date when the Japanese currency has become stabilized. It does not take much knowledge of economics to understand the value of this arrangement.

The next feature which should be noted is that conditions in the country districts are better than in the cities. It is reported that many of the Canadian repatriates are returning to farms, and this is fortunate. It should be noted, however, that the effect of the inflation, disrupted communications, shortage of goods and possible epidemics cannot be escaped anywhere in Japan.

The employment situation in Japan is not encouraging. Jobs do exist for Niseis or anyone who has knowledge of English; they can seek jobs as interpreters with the army of occupation. But it should be remembered that a salary of 200 yen a month is close to starvation level.

* * * * *

The most important feature of the report, in our opinion, is the fact that Niseis who were caught in the war over there are anxious to get out of Japan. This fact seems to indicate that Canadian-born children accompanying their parents to Japan will one day wish to return to Canada. We believe that situation will arise inevitably.

American Niseis who are going to Japan are able to come back, but so far there is no sign that a similar arrangement will be made for the Canadian Niseis. The New Canadian has been informed that an order-in-council passed in 1942 will have the effect of taking away Canadian nationality from all persons moved to Japan, including Canadian-born children. Little attention has been drawn on this order, but it apparently still exists.

A labor department official who is meeting various evacuee groups across Canada explaining the repatriation arrangements has no definite information on this question of citizenship. His answer to inquiries is that the matter is "under consideration" at Ottawa.

A general notice to repatriates issued by the deputy minister of labor on January 23 states in detail the arrangements regarding funds, baggage, shipping facilities, etc., but no mention is made of the citizenship of Canadian-born children. The notice states that the approximate dates of sailing will be "during the last week of January and February." A later information, from the labor department official states that repatriation is expected to be finished by the end of March. Yet, today, well inside February, the matter of repatriate children's citizenship is reported still "under consideration." The New Canadian is of the opinion that it is pretty late in the day for such a vitally important question to be in the "under consideration" stage.

The repatriates should make every effort, well before the date of sailing, to get a definite assurance from the government that their children will be allowed to retain their Canadian citizenship. Otherwise it may be difficult to explain to the children, after reaching Japan, why they are not allowed to go back to Canada.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE NEW CANADIAN

In Passing... ...By k.m.

"Partly cloudy, showers, fair, cooler, maximum 44, minimum 32." "Cloudy and mild, maximum 46, minimum 38." Such is the weather forecast appearing in the Vancouver daily newspapers, right in the middle of winter.

Unfortunately, we in Winnipeg cannot boast of warm comfortable weather as they seem to have on the West Coast. Old Man Nature is certainly partial as to which district or part of the country he favors.

The winter is cold here. Especially when the strong north wind sweeps along the streets, whipping around corners and generally freezing people's ears and noses. And when it blows, there's no two ways about it. In fact, we think that there are certain street corners in this city which would rival that of Hollywood and Vine, and just as spicy if not for the intense, cutting nature of the blasting wind.

Boys, in their adolescent age, stand on the windy corners, retrieving hats for unwary men and women who, not having enough energy of their own, just watch or scream at their hats being carried off by the wind. And the scampering youths, knowing that people, especially older ones, are always glad to get their "old lids" back again, make it a point of doing good business while the blowing is good.

Yes, it's windy tonight too. And men, women, and children aren't wasting time getting from place to place. And the males aren't exactly waiting for the fairer ones to board the street cars first, either. That, we think, is the practical manifestations of the famous theory of "the will to survive." Intense coldness, it seems, brings out the true nature of many unsuspecting people.

Meanwhile, young couples brave the weather to go out for an evening's entertainment. Often a long queue forms at theatres with these resilient people forming the major portion of the line. One cannot help but admire them for their enviable qualities.

No, we cannot boast of real mild weather out here. But it is worth pointing out that Winnipeg keeps busy and active, come north winds or low temperatures.

And as for the hat-retrievers, there's always business in the wind if they ever run short of cash.

Repatriation Details Revealed; Tashme Group Will Sail First

WINNIPEG, Man.—Details regarding the repatriation was outlined to members of the Manitoba Joint Committee on Feb. 4 at the office of the local supervisor of the Japanese Division.

J. N. Lister explained the contents of the general notices which were sent out to repatriates from the deputy minister of labor, A. MacNamara.

There is no limit on the amount of funds which may be transferred to Japan by the repatriates, but it is specified that those funds must be taken in the form of Japanese currency. Canadian currency are to be exchanged for yen, at the United States military rate of fifteen yen to the United States dollar.

Repatriates who have little or no assets will be assisted to the extent that they will take with them at least $200 for each person over 16, and $50 for each dependent child. Wives and children over 1 will be regarded as independent persons and will be given assistance regardless of whether or not the family head possesses assets.

Baggages may be taken up to 175 lbs. for each person, regardless of age, at the time of sailing. Arrangements will be made to ship additional effects after repatriation, and the limit for this second baggage has been set at 250 lbs. per adult, and 50 lbs. for children under sixteen.

Blankets and bedding should be taken for use on board the ship, and their weight will not be included in the weight limit. Mattresses and pillows will be supplied.

CITIZENSHIP OF CHILDREN

The question of whether Canadian-born children will be allowed to retain their citizenship has not been decided, Mr. Lister said.

(Inquiries on this matter has been addressed to Mr. MacNamara and Mr. T. B. Pickersgill. Both have replied that the question was still "under consideration.")

The repatriates will sail on U.S. ships, which will call at Vancouver for loading.

The first group to sail for Japan will be gathered from Tashme, and women and children will be included. (Previously it was reported that single men would make up the first group.)

The government was unwilling to separate families, and thus the wife and children under sixteen of deportees will be required to leave Canada also even if they have not asked for repatriation, it was explained.

Nisei Internees May Remain In Canada

WINNIPEG, Man. — Canadian-born persons of Japanese race who are held at the internment camp in Ontario will not be deported unless they wish to go to Japan, it was learned from a semi-official source.

Even persons who applied for repatriation will be allowed to stay if they cancel such applications, it is believed.

The wife and children under sixteen of interned nationals are subject to deportation under the present plans.

The order-in-council providing for deportation specifies that wife and children under sixteen of all persons subject to deportation orders are to be considered deportable. This will cover the family of persons not in internment but are deportable under the orders-in-council.

According to a statement made in the House of Commons by Howard Green, there were 416 persons of Japanese race in internment on Oct. 31, 1945. Of this number, 168 were Japanese nationals, 42 naturalized Canadians, 203 Canadian-born, and 3 United States citizens.

Vancouver Presbytery Protests Ottawa Policy

Vancouver Presbytery of the United Church has petitioned the federal government not to deport Japanese legally resident in Canada against their will.

The petition was drawn up at a meeting in St. Andrew's-Wesley Church Jan. 29.

Other resolutions asked for the "most humanitarian" treatment of those to be deported and urge the government not to break up families except in cases where treason or crimes have been proved.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, The New Canadian:

Although some issues are not up to the standards, I do believe the work is worth while, and it is the only link for us across Canada. However, the fault is your paper is not entirely yours. (Part of) the trouble lies in the public for their lack of response to your appeals for suggestions and contributions.

May Yamazaki,
Guelph, Ont.

* * *

Editor, The New Canadian:

The two copies I receive regularly every week have been a source of pleasure and enlightenment. Your inspiring editorials and valuable articles will go a long way in the fight for freedom and justice.

The Christmas number exceeded my expectations. It went over the top in excellent reading materials.

George Robson,
821 Nelson St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Montreal Group Plans Program

The Nisei Fellowship Group is co-operating with the Japanese Canadian Standing Committee of Montreal, in raising a minimum objective of $1,000. The funds will be used to fight injustices which are directed at persons of Japanese origin in Canada.

At the second meeting of the year, the Fellowship group heard Mr. Kim Nakashima, a graduate student of economics at McGill University, give a learned account of the background of cultural conflict between Issei and Nisei.

Montreal Niseis are anticipating the Valentine social sponsored by the Fellowship. It will be held at the N.D.G. Y.M.C.A. on Feb. 14. It promises to be a very romantic affair. The new executive is stressing that the dance is intended as a friendly social at which one can meet new people, make new friends, feel at home, and have a lot of fun.

PLAN ACTIVITIES

Diversified activities are in store for the Fellowship Group in coming months. Some of the projects under consideration: monthly dances, a concert and drama for some time in spring, sleigh ride if the weather holds out, skating party for Feb. 9.

Niseis who are not members of the Group are invited to attend the bi-monthly meetings held on second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8.15 p.m. They are further invited to place their names on the mailing list by contacting any member of the executive or by coming to the meetings which are held at the Emmanuel United Church, 1485 Drummond Street.

The membership convener will then make every new member become acquainted with others and try to make him feel at home. Detailed information may be obtained from Mr. Sam Seto, phone [illegible] 9739, evenings.

Servicemen Return

(Continued on page 8)

as interpreters and translators.

"The Japanese Canadians remaining in the far east are stationed in scattered areas—Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong. Another Nisei, Sgt. Albert Takimoto, made broadcasts for the Allied Supreme Commander Lord Louis Mountbatten, to contact enemy H.Q. Count Terauchi after the surrender announcement.

カナダ市民大衆の運動として

トロント　他岡德衛

加奈陀市民大衆の支援の下に推進された[illegible]に關する大審院の審理も濟み近日中には其の結果を發表する事になつてゐるが、如何なる解決があるにせよ我々の戰ひはこれからである。トロントの日系市民協會[illegible]にては近く日系人の大會を[illegible]し報告を爲し今後の對策方針につき協議する事になつてゐるを承知してゐるが、我々は此會合にこそは萬難を排して參加すべきである。而して斯うした會合が全加の各地方に於ても行はれることを望むものである。

此の問題はすでに日本人とか日系加奈陀人とかいふ限度を遙り越して加奈陀人又は全人類の重大問題とまでに進展してゐるのである。加奈陀民衆の絶大なるサポートの下に運動は開始され進められて來たのであるが、今後引續き進めて行かねばならぬ我々の民權よう護に關する諸々の問題も、在來のやうな日本人だけのものとせず、カナダ人の問題として運動して行かねばならぬことを述べられた。嘗て私達は日本人勞働組合の加奈陀勞働會議への參加によつて全加の組織勞働者の支援の下に困難なる日本人問題についても好結果をおさめて來たのである。而して地方的なる問題にせよ、その地方のカナダ人の支持を求めて對應してゆかねば眞の問題解決は至難である。此意味に於て今後も、日系人に關する問題も、我々自身だけでなすよりも、加奈陀市民よりなる然も大衆の支持を求めて運動を進めてゆく方針をとつてゐる協同委員會のやうな最も有力なる組織体に實行を促す事が一層効果的であるのである。

トロントの協同委員會にては裁判が不利に判決された場合の對處策について全加の同様なる組織体に對し、その決定した方針の承認を求めて協同一致の行動をとるやうに要望してゐると聞く。それは我々日本人の各團体も希望するところである。地方別々に各自勝手な方法で運動をする事は、或場合に無駄な努力と金を空費することになり、更に主要な目的に相反する結果になる恐れもないとは云はれぬからである。協同委員會よりは何れ決定的な對應策を發表することであらうが、その協同委員會にて爲さんとする方針の下に、全加の日本人も統一的にその對策を支持してそれを援助する必要があると思ふ。

全加の日本人間の統一機關乃至中央委員會の必要をニューカナデアン紙にても提唱されてゐるが、日本人間だけの團体又は聯合体組織が、加奈陀人が望んでゐる日本人の散在政策に相反するやうなことはないかといふ理論的なことは別として、假にその必要があるといふ前提の下に其の組織方法の私見を書いて見たい。それは加奈陀の勞働會議其他白人側の大きな團体の聯絡組織と同様にするのが良い。第一は各州の聯絡團体の組織である。アルバータ、マニトバ兩州に於ては既に出來てゐるやうであるが、若し改善の餘地があれはそれを爲し、其他の州に於ても州の中央機關を設け、各州の地方的な問題について對處してゆく樣にする。第二はそれら州の中央機關により組織された全加の聯絡會議であり、これで一般的な問題に對して處理して行くやうにする。夫れから各州及全國の中央機關本部の選定は相當デリケートな問題であるが、夫れは加奈陀人の持つ組織体にならつて州及領に於ける夫々の運動を續けて行く上に最も都合のよい處を倣ふべきであるとおもふ。今後の一般的問題にたいする運動は主としてオタワ政府を相手としてをり、而して斯うした運動の主体となつて活動するのはトロントの協同委員會であるといふ事實から見て、トロント市に聯絡体本部を置くのが至當であらうと思ふ。

日系人間の意見の統一や聯絡の調整を計るための代表者會議開催といふ提唱もあるが之は現在の場合實行は不可能である。日本人の唯一の言論機關であるニューカナデアン紙の支援を求める以外には方法はない。同紙の協力を願つて私は斯ういふ事を提唱したいのである。ニューカナデアン紙が日本人間の意見の統一乃至は調査の本部となつて頂くことである。恰度ギャロップ輿論調査のやうに、一定の問題に就て紙上を通して日本人に其の意見を求めるのである。例へば「元沿岸の各團体の殘留金を市民權よう護運動資金へ寄附する事に賛成か否か」とか「全國的聯絡團体が必要か否か」といふ樣な質問を紙上に廣告して、その返答を讀者のみでなく誰からでも求めるのである。其の答へを整理して賛否の割合其他を同紙上に發表する。而して其の大多數の意見を基として夫々の團体又は聯絡機關にて行動をなすことにすると云ふ風に。右の調査に關しての費用は聯絡本部から出す事が勿論必要であらう。

○

元沿岸の各團体殘留金の整理や處置に就ては夫々積極的になされつゝあるやうであるが誠に喜ばしいことである。若しも、今我々全加の日本人が、加奈陀市民の大多數が、それこそ眞劍になつて活動を續けてきてゐる現下の重要問題に對する運動を支持するといふ立場を忘れたやうな整理方法をとる傾きがあるとするならば、それは餘りにも事理を辨へざる、そして又全日本人の將來を考へざる、遺憾至極の事と言はなければならぬ。

第一區漁者協會の殘金に就て

河内義雄

第一區漁者協會會員各位。私は貴紙上に第一區漁者協會の殘金に就て報告をなし其の處分方法に就て私見を述べます。協會の經常費の殘金は僅少と思ふが私の管理する營業部の方は目下銀行預金五三三弗七四仙あり又バラードキャナリーの賃貸料三ヶ年分と賣却代金を合して此内より諸雜費を差引き五、四六八弗〇二仙あつて之はカストデアンが保管してゐる。此二つを合せて六、〇〇一弗七六仙であるが、此處分に就て坂本加之助氏は經常費の殘金でなく營業部の殘金故從つて營業部長たりし私の考へを主として整理したいとの事である。それで私は三幹部の意見を尋ねしに之は純然たる營業部の殘金であるから各漁者に平等に分配すべきであるとの意見故右のやうに坂本氏に進言しておいた。

私はカストデアン日本人團体の資産整理に多忙故一切を坂本氏に依頼しておいたのであるが、團体整理の具体案も出來、寸暇を得たので往年を顧みて熟慮すれば、二十數年來訴訟と戰ひつゝ戰前まで存在せし漁者の最後の資産整理であるので今少し好き方法はないかと思ふまゝを書いて一般漁者諸兄に進言する次第である。

我々日系漁者は五十年の古き歷史を有し加奈陀の水産界に貢献したのであるが我々も亦加奈陀政府の下に市民としての恩惠を蒙つてゐるので國家に對し感謝すべきである。然るに戰爭勃發するや漁船や漁具は押收されて賣却處分に附され漁網の如きは輸入杜絶の際にも拘らずカストデアンは殆ど無償に等しき値段で賣却した。

我々漁者は戰時法令を守り防衛地區より撤退した者であり、平和回復となれば再び權利は與へられるべきであるのに現今加奈陀の情勢から見るに其の復活は容易のものに非ざる事が判るので、第一區漁者協會の殘金整理も何時にても實行出來る用意はしておくが當然であると思ふけれども其の實行は暫らく見合せては如何と考へる。

純然たる營業部の殘金故平等に分配すべきが至當であり之を現下の運動費に寄附してしまへといふのではないが、そこには文字にては表し得ない深甚の意味のある事を御諒察せられたい。往年日本人總てを統轄する機關がありながら我々は別に日系漁者聯絡協議會を組織して排斥と戰ひしを思へば特殊の立場にある者は特殊の費用を要する事が判る。私はフレザー河に數百の日けい漁船を浮べて往年の日けい漁者黄金時代を夢想するものではないが、一世歸化人は強健なる身体を唯一の資本として築き上た權利も財産も戰時法令の下に總てを提供させられ平和回復となつても熟練せる漁業界に復活出來ず、不馴れの職業に轉換するに當つては當然政府より轉業資金を出させるべきだと思ふが、そのための運動資金も必要だと思ふ。日本へ歸られる人々には斯うした事も考慮の餘地なき事であるかも知れぬが加奈陀に居留する者の爲には、會員諸兄としては賢明なる考慮を拂つて貰へる問題だと思ふ。

舊プレス業組合の殘金に就て

佐藤新一

ニューカナデアンへの寄書又は通信の中に、舊晩市プレス業組合の會計殘金が時局對策費の中へ寄附され乃至は寄附の申込があつたと報告されてゐたが、これはトロント市内に居る舊組合員の議でさういふ意向があり贊成してゐるのであつて、組合員一部の者が決めの殘金を臨時處理してしまつたのではない。前週の寄紙に廣告の如く殘金を國[illegible]共通[illegible]のために寄[illegible]するの可否に就て組合員の意見を求めてゐるものであることを、御諒としての寄稿上一筆寄稿しておきます。

教育會關係の基金

市民權擁護運動の資金獲得に當り舊團体の基金や殘金を寄附の對象中に寄附するの問題は既に[illegible]なつてきたが、教育部、[illegible]委員部、公立學校時代の[illegible]後援會等の基金乃至基金の[illegible]ついても目下關係[illegible]り諸氏の意見をまとめた上[illegible]に他の關係者にも照會して[illegible]すると云ふ。

DELICIOUS FOOD
SAN FAT MANG CO.
223 King St.
Winnipeg, Man.
Phone 25 516
食料品販賣
◎味の素◎醬油
◎乾蝦◎付乳
一其の他いろいろ
◎地方の方はメーオーダーにて注文下さい

廣島縣人岡[illegible]
一月二十五日[illegible]
に永[illegible]
仕候[illegible]
於て[illegible]
[illegible]
可き[illegible]
實に[illegible]

一月三十一日
スローカン・ベイファーム
妻 [illegible]
長男 利雄 長女 [illegible]
二女 秀子 三女 [illegible]
[illegible]

品物不足で金の値打はない日本

飢餓と史上最惡のインフレーションに惱む日本の現状

（本紙は最近日本から歸來したアメリカの二世兵士から日本の現状を聞く事が出來た。彼は日本の戰禍──爆撃の損害、アトムボンブの影響、配給状態、風紀等々あらゆる分野に亙つて特別調査をした米軍付の通譯として日本全土を廻つたのである）

「若し吾が日本人が日本の實情を知つて居るなら戰爭は日本（歸る）事を決心する事に再考したであらう」──とは米占領軍付として二ヶ月以上日本に滯在し本年一月十日に日本をたつて歸米した北島久雄軍曹（二五）の飾り氣なき意見である。北島軍曹はハワイ生れで米國[illegible]して通譯の仕事をして來たのであるが日本語を自由に話すところから日本各地で多くの人々と接し合ふ機會を得たのである。[illegible]に入隊して日本へ行く前にはグアム島に駐屯して居た。彼は目下[illegible]してゐるウィニペッグの[illegible]リー[illegible]の家庭を訪問中である。「新聞や雜誌の報道は事實の如く思はるであらうがそれは正しく日本の實情なのだ」

と北島軍曹は語る。彼の日本滯在期間は日本の經濟的實情を詳にするには不充分であるが、でも彼は北は北海道から南は九州まで廻つたのであるから總体的な印象はつかみ得てゐると考へるのである。彼はアトムボンブでやられた廣島、長崎兩市も見たし東京にも暫らく滯在した。彼は[illegible]關係の父母の許をも訪問したし、以前から能く知つてゐる人をも含め多數の日本人と直接に話し合ふ機會を得たのである。以下は北島軍曹の語の大要である

闇取引で米一升が六十圓

「現下の日本で最も目立つのはインフレーションである。食料、被服其他日用品の不足で史上最惡のインフレーションを越してゐる。警察の監視はあるけれども闇取引は公然と盛んに行はれてゐて爆撃を蒙つた大都市ほど状態はヒドい。ラーション制は行はれてゐるけれども一人當りの食料定量は生存して行く標準以下である。米の定量は一日一人當り炊いたもので一腕といふ程度だが、魚と米が主食なのだから足らぬところは色々なものをあさつて間に合はせるほかない。而も無數の家無しは此ラーション切符を受けることが出來ない。定住所のない者が方々の配給所にラーション切符を申請するのを阻止するには他に方法がないからだと云はれてゐる。米軍當局は日本にはまだ／＼食料はある筈だと考へて居るのだが、闇取引で法外な値段で賣れる際に公定相場で賣るのはバカらしいと云ふので

[illegible]人々が[illegible]方法で手に入れる事は不可能で闇取引では一升が六十圓から九十圓して居る。アメリカのシガレット一箱（二十本入）は三十圓で通り品の劣る日本のシガレットでも十本入で十圓から十五圓してをり光、金鵄、櫻などの好評だつたシガレットは滅多に見られなくなつた。靴は一足が千圓から千五百圓する。古いブランケットで千五百圓、キモノは千圓以上である。五仙のチヨコレートバーは二十圓、マッチは滅多に手に入らぬが一箱一仙のが一圓五十錢から二圓でありカメラはたまに買へるとしても最も安いので千圓、ドイツ製になるとウンと高い」

一日三食は

都市では贅澤の部類

「公正な交換率は十五圓に對し米貨一弗といふ事になつてゐるが之は殆ど意味をなさない。闇通貨はウンと流通してゐるが品物がないので金の値段はなく、人々は手[illegible]勞働者で[illegible]一日に一食[illegible]かたくなの[illegible]が普通で一日三食は贅澤の部類で[illegible]しておくといふ有様だ。一家五人家族が戰前の標準で生活してゆくには一ヶ月に一萬圓はかゝるとは日本人自身の見積りである」

（加奈陀政府が歸國者に對して大人一人當り二百弗宛支給すると言つてゐる事に關して何う思ふかと訊ねたのに對し北島軍曹は「一弗に對し十五圓といふ率合で日本通貨に換算したら實際充分と言へず、餘程氣をつけない限り一ヶ月でなくなつてしまふであらう」と答へてゐる）

「米兵の中では米貨は一弗が三十圓で通るが歐洲人が住んでゐるインタナショナル・セツルメントへ行くと一弗は七十圓になる。歐洲人の間では闇相場は更に下落すると見て居て米貨に交換したがるからである。圓の値打が更に下落する事にならうと云ふ噂が盛に行はれて居るが、それは通貨の安定を計る[illegible]引つ込めて[illegible]家の[illegible]に比し戰前の[illegible]打のある新通貨が發行される事にならう」

住居不足に加へて燃料が少い

「住居の不足は[illegible]燃料が少いので状態は更に惡くなる。武様の食料は手に入れる事が出來ても[illegible]それをクックする燃料がないと云ふ場合が時々ある。[illegible]タバコの[illegible]の配給は[illegible]い打撃を受けて居る。大都市では多く

[illegible]十五[illegible]ントまでは[illegible]であるが[illegible]の錢くは[illegible]て居た。[illegible]あるが[illegible]見すぼらしいふ程には[illegible]なかつた。[illegible]家族の[illegible]事はまで[illegible]られない。中には[illegible]の[illegible]を造つて居る者[illegible]この[illegible]を家で[illegible]ーション[illegible]る[illegible]が無害に必要なのである」

子弟の教育念願して

東部に乘り出した努力は實を結ぶ

（オンタリオ州ビームスビル發）當地ハイスクールでは一月卅一日と二月一日兩夜に亘り[illegible]證書授與式並にコンミユニテーホールに於て學藝會として歌劇チエリー・オヴ・デ・リコロードが生徒たちによつて上演されたが此式に於て[illegible]三郎氏の二男クニー君はグレード十三卒業試驗に最高點を得た生徒としてライオンス・クラブから五十弗の奬學金を贈られた

同君は前記試驗でオンタリオ州政府の奬學金四百弗をも獲得して一月中旬よりトロント郊外に新設された大學に勉學中である。此外か常盤リリー孃（グレード八學術優秀生）玉根ザーリー（ソーシアルスタデー進步賞）北川浩雄、西河原ハロルド、北村ドーリス諸君の運動選手賞授與などで日系生徒の中には一人で二つも三つもの賞を受けた者があり殊に總ては各級の首位を占めてゐる

向セントトーマスの山田正則氏三男愛世君は同地ハイ校卒業試驗に於てウエスターン大學とオンタリオ州政府との二つの奬學金を獲得して目下ウエスターン大學に勉學中であり二男ピーター君はトロント大學法科に入學を許されて昨秋より勉學中

大体東部への移動者たちは子弟の教育を念願して來たものであるが其の甲斐あつて[illegible]の如き良い賞を獲つゝある事は誠に喜ばしい事である。最初は日本人を知らぬ所から低級な者と考へて居たらしいが其後子弟の教育は勿論生活程度も高く仕事も忠實に且つ對白人關係も一世の努力と二世諸君が白人社會に協力する事によつて圓滑にゆき日系人の眞價は日に／＼認められてゆきつゝある

モントリオル

再定住地として好適

（モントリオル發）現在モントリオル市に居る二世男女の中には速記者、ブックキーパーとして就働する者や商店や輸出入商經營者もあり、加奈陀西部のどこよりも最も機會の多い所はモントリオルであると勞働省日系人局の最高責任者は述べてゐる。モントリオルにはオンタリオ街三四六七に見られる[illegible]する宗派を問はず日系人のための宿所もあつて現在十八名の日系人娘が宿泊して居るが料金は食室で一日一弗である。人種的な感情のない點もモントリオルは再定住によい所で、家屋不足の状態が緩和されると共に子ども連れの家族連れが再定住して來ることゝ期待されてゐる。

印度にゐた日系兵士

十八名が今週初めカナダに歸還

（ウイニペッグ發）ヴイ・ヂェー・デー以前に印度に居た約三十五名の日系加奈陀兵士中の十八名は十二月廿九日に印度をたつて英國へ向ひ二月三日ニウヨーク着のエリザベス號で他の加奈陀兵士と共に歸還した。一行は西尾、高田、淸水、及川、清水、今田、德井田、鶴川、內田、倉田、鈴木、[illegible]下、[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]、[illegible]の[illegible]

[illegible]

謹[illegible]

[illegible]

二月五日 トロント [illegible] 父 [illegible]

車を行きて[illegible]の鄕の門叩く

伯父に逢ふ

春天に林檎咲きて初日の出

[illegible]け見る者は緑色[illegible]光にわら[illegible]

初日の出[illegible]ゆきの道廣く

[illegible]日の出[illegible]まる[illegible]の線

[illegible]は出[illegible]

[illegible]の[illegible]

先きに歸國さす

[illegible]一月廿三日付で[illegible]

行▲トロントの[illegible]一月廿六日角谷氏宅で[illegible]

田邊[illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の為の獨立不羈の週刊紙

ウイニペグ市タルボット街五〇四　電話五〇ー三〇六

發行者　生山國人
英文編輯者　小山和產
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

購讀料一部十仙　一ケ月四十仙
（前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

社説

日本の實情と歸國者の心構へなど

多數の日本人の歸國が差し迫つてゐる事實に鑑みてニューカナデアンは、日本の現狀につき正確なる情報を得ようと試みてゐたところ、現下日本の經濟、社會狀態調査に從事した任務を終へて最近歸國した米國の二世兵士から其の情報を得ることが出來た。本紙は北島ロバート軍曹を事務所に招いて戰爭以來日本の現狀につきあらゆる角度から色々と訊ね其の内容を本號に掲載してゐる。

軍隊は軍事上の秘密から發表する事は出來ないが北島軍曹の語つたところは何等の過少評價もなければ誇張もない事實である。北島軍曹はまた日本語を良く語り戰前日本を訪問したこともあるので日本に對する豫備知識もあつたわけである。蓋し此の情報が歸國者に對して、日本へ行つた場合何を豫期しなければならぬか其他の心の上に何等かの足しになるならば吾等の努力は無駄ではないといふ事が言へるであらう。

第一、日本は今やインフレーションに直面してゐる。此の狀態は滿洲、朝鮮、支那、南洋等から歸つて行く人々が彼等の財産を日本圓通貨に換へて日本に持込む事によつて恐らくは更に激化されるであらうし、食料其他日常品不足の事態は一層惡化されることであらう。そこで歸國者が日本の通貨に餘り多くたより過ぎるのは賢明ではないこと明かである。品物の方が遙に價値があるので、歸國者は携行を許される荷物の量を全的に利用すべきだと思ふ。書物や記念品等の裝飾的なものよりも、餘分の着物、靴、ブランケット、石鹸、道具、其等の方に重きをおくべきだと云へるのである。カナダに居る財産を現在の公定為替換算率によつて日本の圓に換へる事は大きな損失であらう。然らばいふ財産は何等かの取極めによつて恐らくカナダに殘しておいて、後日日本の通貨が安定した際にトランスファーするといふ方法も良いであらう。

第二に注目すべきことは、日本では田舎の方が都市よりも比較的によい狀態にあるといふことだ。だからカナダから歸國する者の多くが農村へ歸つて行く者であると云はれてゐるのは幸ひなことである。だがインフレーションの影響を受け通貨膨脹の風害と物資不足は日本全國的な現象であつて地方と雖も夫れらから逃れる事は出來ない點忘れてはならない。

日本に於ける就職狀態も頼もしきものではない。二世や英語力のある者には仕事口はある。彼等は占領軍の通譯としての仕事口を求める事が出來る。併し吾等の得た情報によると月給二百圓では飢餓線上の標準の生活しか出來ないと云ふことである。

情報のうち最も重要なる點は、開戰の際日本に居た二世が日本を出たがつてゐるといふ事實であると思ふ。此の事實は、カナダ生れの子供で父母に伴はれて日本へ行く者も何時かは再びカナダへ歸つて來る事を望むだらうことを物語るものだ。それは必然的に起つて來る事實を吾等は信ずる。

アメリカ側の二世にして日本へ行く者は米國への再入國が出來るが、今日までのところではカナダ側の二世に對しては斯る取りきめは出來てゐない。一九四二年に通過した勅令によつて日本へ行く者はカナダ生れの子供をも含めて總てカナダの籍を取り上げられる事になつてゐるやうである。

カナダ各地を廻つて歸國の取りきめに就き説明した勞働省當局者も此の市民籍の問題に就ては何等の決定的なことを説明し得ず、質問に對しても問題はオタワで目下考慮中」とのみ答へてゐる。一月二十三日付で勞働大官から歸國申請者に對して發せられた所持金、荷物、乘船其他一般的な取りきめに關する通告の中にも此のカナダ生れの子供の籍に關する事は何も書いてない。右の通告には乘船は一月の末の週から三月に亙る模様だとあるが、其後勞働省からの通報によると歸國は三月末に終了する豫定であるといふ。而も既に二月に入つた今日歸國する子供の市民籍のことは今なほ「考慮中」と報告されてゐる始末である。斯る重要問題が未決定で今なほ「考慮中」といふやうな有様では手もつけられなくなつてしまふであらう。

歸國する者は、出發する以前に政府から、彼等の子供のカナダ市民籍は保持するといふ決定的な保證を得ておくことにあらゆる努力をなすべきである。然うしなかつたら日本に着いたのち子供等に何故彼等はカナダへ歸つて行く事を許されないかを説明するに困難を來すであらう。

大審院の判決は十一日まで延ぶ

二月五日に下るといはれた大審院の戰時勅令に關する判決は二月十一日まで延びるだらうとオタワ電報は報へてゐる。七名の判事の中キーリン判事が缺席、ランド判事もフォード會社爭議調停者として旅行したので判決文を書くことが出來なかつた為である。

タシメの者から先きに歸國さす

勞働省では一月廿三日付で歸國申請者に對し所持金や荷物其他に關する取りきめの内容を詳しく通告すると共に晩市オフィスのリスター氏は各地を廻つて右につき説明したが、獨身者だけを先に歸國させると傳へられたのは誤りでタシメに居る者を第一に送り出す計畫だといふ。所持金は無制限だがカナダの金は日本で通らぬので米貨一弗で十五圓といふ換算率で圓に兩替して行く事になつてをり此手續は大藏省の役人が出張しておこなふ。乘船に際し持參出來る手荷物は一人に付百七十五斤以内で（後でフレートとして送り得る荷物は大人二百五十斤、子供五十斤宛）ブランケット二枚宛其他のベッディングは右の斤量の中には含まれずに船に持込める。荷物は總てマウンテーが檢査する。

カナダ生れで歸國申請を取消したい者は直に提出すべきだと注意されてゐる。

■スイス國ベルンの日本公使館が閉鎖された結果スイス政府はプロテクチング・パワーとしての義務を遂行してゆく事が出來なくなつたと言つてゐる。

カナダ内のスイス國領事館は此國の日本人保護の責任と義務を總て解除せられたとモントリオール駐在のスイス總領事は發表してゐる。

■晩市の電氣會社へデポジットした金を其儘放任して請求しないでゐる者の氏名が最近プロヴィンス紙に廣告されてゐたが右の中の日本人名は英文欄二ページにある。

■東京發電は日本の鐵道乘車賃は二五〇パーセント値上は三〇〇パーセント三月一日から増加される事になつてゐる。

二月七日マニラの米軍法廷で死刑を宣告された山下將軍は米大審院に上告してゐたが二月四日大審院は六對二を以て軍の裁定を支持し最後の運命はマカーサー將軍にゆだねられてゐたが二月七日將軍は軍の死刑宣告を支持した。

人事消息

■婚約　グランドフォークスの高井延吉氏長男行雄氏とスローカンの角谷源二氏長女米子孃と小西幾太郎、矢野武男兩氏夫妻の媒妁で一月廿六日角谷氏宅で婚約式を擧行▲トロントの滋賀縣人近藤[illegible]氏長男英一氏と鹿兒島縣人相星[illegible]氏長女メリー孃は森源太郎、[illegible]兩氏夫妻の世話で一月廿七日婚約した▲アルバータ州アイオンメ[illegible]プリングスの淺野朝吉氏長男朝三郎氏（目下ウイニペグ在住）とマニトバ州ミドルチャーチの金井イシ氏三女ヨシ子孃と佐久本吉藏、山村松雄兩氏夫妻の仲介で婚約した▲タシメの米村仙三氏三女マサエ孃は橋爪光雄氏息上杉一雄氏と又米村氏二女モリヱ孃は加藤重太郎氏息明氏と夫々二月婚約

■結婚　タシメの開勝吉氏長男富雄氏と田中[illegible]一氏長女メリー孃は佐藤武雄氏と大澤芳藏氏夫妻の世話でタシメのマックウイリアムス牧師司式の下に一月廿九日結婚式を擧行[illegible]氏宅に披露した▲タシメの[illegible]氏息[illegible]氏と[illegible]氏女カズ子さんは及川ミシ氏宅に於て一月廿六日マックウイリアムス牧師により結婚、仲介者は太田氏夫妻▲タシメの稻田茂氏二女マリ子さんと[illegible]氏と結婚した、仲介者は岡永友太郎、高木海藏兩氏夫妻▲カムループスの杉山常吉氏長男芳男氏とリットンの岡浦善太郎氏長女君江さんは龍谷國藏、西澤定治郎兩氏夫妻の世話で一月十五日杉山氏宅で結婚式擧行レヴェルストックへ蜜月旅行した

■死亡　スローカン・ベイファームの岡堀衛撰氏は（ニウデンヴァー）療養所に於て一月廿五日死去[illegible]日スローカン佛教會に於て平原滝香兩開教使司式の下に葬儀執行

HEIGORO TANABE
Watchmake & Jeweller
WESTWOLD, B. C.

Wedding & Engagement Rings
Quick Service—Work Guaranteed

時計修繕
結婚指環金銀細工
▲如何なる時計にても確實に安價にて修繕致します
▲郵送下さる節は書留便にて願ひます
▲送金下さる面倒を省く爲[illegible]にて返送いたします

田邊平五郎

御禮

御地滯在中は格別のご厚情にあづかり有難うございました略儀乍ら紙上を以て篤く御禮申上ます

Shoji James Moriyama
Summerville, Ont.

本紙援助を感謝

ニューカナデアン援助の寄附を次の方々から頂きましたので紙上にて深謝致します
▲ピクチュアビュートの山[illegible]逢氏 ▲ダイーンフ[illegible]ドの鬼吉氏 長男結こん記念 ▲アンスブリン[illegible] ▲アンノの[illegible]こん記念 ▲レイ[illegible]氏（長男結こん記念）
不論儀作氏へ

ニューカナデアン

ステブストン日本人會員に急告

戰爭に終了して我等は元の[illegible]
[illegible]從つて生活に困難な[illegible]
[illegible]思ひ幹部[illegible]
氏十數名の意見をそう合し[illegible]
整理具體案を作製せり[illegible]
決定案である[illegible]
員の賛否又は修正意見[illegible]
御意見を願ふ、其の上で決[illegible]

一、銀行預金の内約[illegible]
一、（但し紙一[illegible]）
二、金一千弗[illegible]
三、[illegible]
直に依頼[illegible]
御覽[illegible]

右に對し賛否又は修正意見[illegible]
下旬迄に左記宛に通知を願[illegible]

二月一日

ステブストン日本人會[illegible]

ステブストン日本人會[illegible]
現金弐百八拾弐弗八[illegible]
右金子目下[illegible]
[illegible]會員[illegible]

熱と力をもつて進む
中央機關が必要

ニューブランスウイック州　井　初

キャンプミル勞働組合！　懐かしいその名である。

白人勞働者との協力親和と同胞勞働者の劃期的壯擧に寄した數々の事蹟は勞働組合が持つ傳統精神に一層の光を放つたものであり、就中カナダ勞働階級の代表政黨たるシーシーエフが日系人（日本人に限つたものでなく人種平等主義だ）に對する態度を以て臨んで居るのも、遠因に於けるキャンプミル勞働組合の働きによつて作り得られた結果と言つても過言ではあるまい。

パールハーバー事變によつて自然解消した勞働組合であつたが、昨今のニューカナデアン紙上の投書、通信等に當時の組合員氏は組合の關係者の名が多く現はれる事によう想ひ出に油を注ぐものがある。昨夏東部移動に當りローズベリーを訪問し、往時の組合元老の一人吉田龍一氏と一夜を語つた時氏は「嬉しキャンプミル勞働組合員を當局では無條件協力者として認めてゐる」と語つたが、元の組合員中、わけても財的困難の中を敢闘して來た中央、地方の有力者の中で既に再定住し、而も到る所で其地方の指導者として、團体の幹部役にあつて日本人戰線に活躍しつゝあるのを見るとき、吉田氏の話にうなづかれるものがある。

勞働組合時代に白人勞働階級の間に[illegible]より擁へしたキャンプミル勞働組合、そして今やその[illegible]が加奈陀の國是に從ひ全國に散在發展して地歩を築く事に努力しつゝ、ニューカナデアン紙上を賑はして居ることは、往時の「民衆紙」を通して行はれた指導が如何に徹底したものであつたかを證するものである。ニューカナデアンが始終日本人に對して採りつゝある內面的教育、對外的主張も素より記者諸君の信念にも依ることであるが、その殆どが、キャンプミル勞働組合の指導幹部の對外方針と大差なきものである所に、我々は大なる欣快を感じ、現下全日本人から尊敬され白人社會の識者間からは絶大なる賛同支持を得てゐることも當然の團結といはざるを得ない。時に、さながら「民衆」の後身の如き錯覺をお覺ゆるものがある。

軍國主義の標榜におほはれてゐた敗戰日本に於ては聯合國の力を借りたのではあるが民主々義に立なほるべく社會、勞働、農民諸運動は嵐の如く蜂起り、今次の軍部及財閥關係者の追放令は之等諸運動の發展促進に拍車をかけるものである。封建日本に教育を受けた此所年でさへ民主的に再生すべく意氣を見せてゐる今日、民主國加奈陀に在つて我々の指導機關、諸運動の統一機關なき事を遺憾に思ふものである。現在我々日系人に課せられた問題は多いが追放阻止問題は最も切迫したもので、市民權、歸化權其他平等なる權利獲得問題も大々に來るべき大運動である。而て之等の運動には統一機關が必要である。

勞働組合の如き形の機關組織は現在の如き情勢下では至難であらうが、現に活躍しつゝあるトロント、ウイニペッグ等の市民權擁護委員會其他タシメ、スローカン等インテリアタウンに於ける委員會の綜合機關の創設は可能であり必須である。機に應じた醵金の統轄のみでは永續性は薄い。ありし日のキャンプミル勞働組合のごとく熱と力を以て諸々の運動に邁進する機關を持つことが絶對に必要ではあるまいか。

道義の高揚

ニウデンバー　伊達結城

我々は永年加奈陀に居住して居り加奈陀に忠誠をちかつて墳墓の地と定めてゐる者ではあるが矢張り日本人であるから日本の敗戰に檢討を加へ以て吾人の向上を圖り將來善良なる日系加奈陀市民養成の資とする事は無意義でないと信ずる。日本敗戰の主因は國民が精神的に腐敗して居た爲めであつたと私は確信してゐる。敗戰は原子彈の出現を待たずとも不可避であつた。無策無能の鈍才のみ多く有爲の才能に缺乏し軋轢絶えずして內政不統一に陥り內憂外患に惱みて國礎は內從より腐敗し崩壊せんとする機運は徐々に醸成し、到底米國を主班とする聯合國を相手に一國を以て能く長期の交戰に堪へ得る可能性なき窮状にあつたのだ。日本人は智能や近代科學に於て決して他に劣つてゐたとは云へず又豊富なる資源と人力とがあつたのである。

日本人は長年に亘り勸善懲惡を良知と義務とを[illegible]するに到らず、上は內閣總理大臣から下は市町村の公利に至るまで專制、驕慢、貪慾の邪道に墮落して互に嫉視反目し道義にもとつて恥ず己を顧みるものなく、人の技あるは嫉視して以て之をにくみ、卓越せる人材は未然に蹴落して以て奸漢の地位安全を謀らう。狡猾にして奸智にたけた日本の識者高官は善良なる市民を欺瞞するに巧言を弄して道義報國を說く。而して一度公職をけがし當時信任己にあつまりて權勢逆に掌中に歸せば忽ち天性の本質を發揮し權勢を誇つて民衆を眼下に見下し職權を濫用して公機を私に弄び專制の限りを盡して自ら斷眠と追從とを唯一の武器とする無能の輩衆を擧げて以て自己の地盤確保をはかり不正の限りを盡す。

日本人は公事を議するに當つて道義を無視し打算と追從を先にすることを忘れない。在加同胞間に於ても專横非道なる不德義漢を見た。而して之を非難するに[illegible]て不正を鳴らすもの多しと雖も正面より之を攻撃せんとする勇士は甚だ稀にして、たまゝ義人ありて敢然起つて之を膺懲せんとする時彼の意志を諒とする者なきに非ずと雖も「德義」を解して進んで之を支持せんとする雅量を示し得るものは日本人には極めて少い。狡猾にして打算的であり卑怯であるため。斯る卑劣なる精神を以てして強固なる團結と健全なる社會組織は決して期待出來ない。道義にもとる處に公正なく、公正なき處に協調はない。日本人は偉い、日本人は道義に疏い、日本人は偏[illegible]力する人種だと口癖の如く言つてゐた日本人には如何なる誇りを持つて居たのであらうか。

斯して日本人は個人間の和合に破れ團体としての結果に失敗するのである。斯る精神を以て成立する國家に隆昌なく國礎の安定を缺くは必然である。性質狹量なるが故に嫉妬し貪戾なるが故に敢て不善をなす。性質驕慢なるが故に己一個の繁榮を誇り、卑劣な野心あるが故に嫉視反目し軋轢を生じ陰謀を缺くに至るのである。日本人は批判力が鈍いために人を買ひかぶる。今や在加同胞の間でも更生對策の聲漸く高潮せんとしてゐるが私は其の基本として「道德至誠」の高揚を願望する。卽ち貪慾驕慢を愼み公正を遵守し仁、義、謙、讓に己を修め併して勸善懲惡の美風を振興する事である。

カナダに留まるケー夫人へ

グリンウッド　上田喜美子

四年の時に住みなれた懐かしいロイストンを後に、不安な中にも希望を抱いてそれでも手に手を取つて——と共に泣き共に笑つて暮しましたもの、今はすべての望みは水泡と化し、あなたは此國に私達は日本へ——同じ子を持つ身の子供のために斷ちした結果にならうとは。

一時として子供達は年寄なくしては暮せず又老父母として働きも事、親三者の春へてそして老人は上の子でもを連れて故國へ、若い者は此國に留まつては如何と親切な好意を寄せて下さる方もありますが、現在の故國の状態から見てこうした者へも實際かと思ひますが老人と子ども達の將來を思ふ時生木をさく思ひで此國に留まつた所で日本へ歸る老父母子でも、又父母と共に此國に留まる子でも果してそれが幸福かどうか。我々の老行く事も忘れ、出來る事なら孫達のためにもう一二年此國で辛棒してやれたらと云つて下さる年寄に對し、老先短い老人、たとへ故國へ歸り草をかむとも故國の土に成りたいと思ふのが人情、斯うしたお互の氣持のもとに離國申請書にサインした私達、たとへ故國がどのやうに變化しようとも取消し願も出さずに最初の決心を貫く積りです。あなた達も戰後一同故國へ歸り之から淋しい事でせうし、子ども達は行々豐富な此國で何不自由なく成長するでせうが故國の老父や二人の子供の事を思へば斷腸の思ひがする事でせう。

此國に留まる者日本へ歸る者共にいばらの道を歩まねばなりません。でも同じ日本人であるから故國の戰災者や滿洲朝鮮等から歸る人々の事を思ふ時我儘は[illegible]も幸福すぎて苦情も云へません。幾年か先に二世で此國に[illegible]出來る様になつたら何かの[illegible]手にもなつてあげたいものと嬉しく感謝致して居ります。此國に生れたとも知らず爭の手に無心に抱かれて父母の國へ歸る幼兒たちも成長した時には又自分の番國によつて加奈陀の土を踏まんとも限りません。實際は言葉に甘へていますがうせねばなりません。あなた達も故國に父子供を持たれる身、何かと案ぜられる事でせうが私達の歸國によりて幾分なりとも力になつてあげたいと思つて居る。

太田三男君を送る

アルベタ　[illegible]

十餘年住みなれた自由の天地、子もたちの學園とも永久に訣別れ[illegible]ならぬ今の君の氣持、[illegible]に秘めてあなたも默して[illegible]で居られる事とお察し致しま[illegible]大なるもの、かれひかれて[illegible]と呼ばれたる賢夫子夫人の[illegible]になつた君の[illegible]過から默ふ時作者の心情[illegible]れます。前途多難な[illegible]のります。

故郷の[illegible]のかいのを[illegible]

い[illegible]け[illegible]

[illegible]のこれる[illegible]

[illegible]よらの[illegible]

昨年[illegible]このあ[illegible]

[illegible]見るらむ君の姿を

○

[illegible]

親愛する太田三男兄も[illegible]の日が迫つて心せわしい[illegible]兄は同兄との[illegible]ユーカナデーン紙上を[illegible]つた兄の文章を見る[illegible]なくなるのを[illegible]田兄は日本へ行つても[illegible]の勞働者についての[illegible]ーカナデアンへ送り込んで[illegible]こと感ずる。どうか日本[illegible]の一歩を踏みために[illegible]るやう心から念願する[illegible]

Japan Suffering, Says Eyewitness

(Continued from Page 1)

repatriate, Sgt. Kitajima said it isn't much if turned into Japanese currency at 15 to 1. If you're not careful, it would go in a month, was his opinion.

Among the GI's the American dollar passes for 30 yen value, while in the international settlement (where the Europeans live) a dollar will bring as much as 70 yen. The Europeans figure that the yen value will fall further, and wish to turn their holdings into American currency. (European settlement is out-of-bounds for the GI's.)

There is a continuous rumor about the devaluing of the yen. It is said one reason for this is to stabilize the currency, and the other to crack down on black market operators who are believed to have made fabulous profits in their dealings.

If such an action is taken, the existing yen would be drawn in and a new currency issued; whose worth would be several times that of the old.

Sgt. Kitajima purchased a vase in Tokyo which cost 200 yen as a souvenir for his fiancee's family. It looked to this reporter like an ordinary vase that would sell in Canada for perhaps 10 or 15 dollars. Souvenirs and dolls can be purchased in Japan, he said, but the prices are high.

American GI'S get their pay in yen at the official rate of $1 to 15 yen. But most of them send home their pay untouched. Yen currency in excess of the pay allowance is not redeemed by the army.

GI'S CAN GET ALONG WITHOUT THEIR PAY

A GI actually has little need for his pay since his cigarette allowance (1 carton of 20 packs a week) plus his chocolate and gum allowance are worth a great deal in Japanese currency.

They cannot take home Japanese currency, so their spending is reckless. It is not unusual for them to spend 1,000 yen in a day. There is quite a fortune in Japanese currency in the pot at a GI poker session.

Adding to the distresses caused by the lack of housing is the lack of fuel. It frequently happens that a family may possess some food, but no fire to cook it with.

Smokers are especially hard hit by the high prices. In the large cities there are many people who have eyes glued to the ground in hope of finding a cigarette butt thrown away by the careless GI's.

Ninety-five percent of the Japanese women in the cities are dressed in "monpeis" or overall-like garments which are tied at the ankles. Only on New Year were women seen in their colorful kimonos.

Most of the men are dressed western style. They did not appear noticeably shabbily dressed according to the American Nisei.

There is little sign of reconstruction in the ruined buildings. If there was Sgt. Kitajima did not notice it. Some ambitious people were seen fixing up temporary shelters with several torn sheets of corrugated iron. Even such a shack will qualify for a place of residence, and the residence is an important factor if one is to qualify for ration.

PEOPLE SHOWING KEEN INTEREST IN ENGLISH

The Japanese people, and the university students in particular, are showing a keen interest in the study of English, often neglecting the other studies.

Niseis who have been caught in the war are able to get jobs paying around 200 yen a month ...

laborers start at about 55 yen, with large numbers earning from 60 to 65 yen a month.

Sgt. Kitajima got to know one engineer of an electric train. He had been working for the company for 20 years. His pay was 85 yen a month.

Sgt. Kitajima could not give much information on the employment situation, but felt things could not be very good since young men out of schools were having a difficult time finding jobs. Many are going into country districts in search of employment. In addition there are hundreds of soldiers returning to Japan every day.

American and Canadian Niseis who were caught in Japan in the war want to return to Canada. One difficulty which might arise is that they were required to report periodically to immigration officials, and this, most of them neglected to do.

He received the impression that the Japanese in the cities at least gave an impression of people who were starving slowly. Rumors are circulating that a high death rate from starvation is expected.

Since the war ended, motion picture palaces have been opened up and are doing a roaring business. Crowds line up for blocks to see old films at admission prices ranging from 10 yen to 37 yen. The people seem bent on forgetting about the worries of their day to day existence.

Kabukiza's are also popular.

Enoken, a popular figure of the stage is being featured in Tokyo.

Many of the famous screen actresses are turning to a new trade of posing with GI's for souvenier pictures. Kuwano Michiko is reported to be in Kyoto.

Sgt. Kitajima remembers two dance halls in Tokyo. One is at Matsuya's and the other is located in the basement of a bombed building; its name: Oasis.

OPEN AIR SHOPS REPLACE FORMER GAIETY OF GINZA

The once gay Ginza district in Tokyo is now in shambles like the rest of Tokyo. Open-air shops however have been opened up on the sidewalks. Pedestrians walk between rows of merchandise spread out by the merchants. Each block has a boss to whom a prospective merchant has to apply for space.

Kyoto is one of the few cities which remained unbombed during the war, and conditions here are far better than in the other cities. Prices of goods too are lower relatively than in the other cities, although inflation has struck deeply in all parts of Japan.

The most fortunate people now are the farmers. They will at least have enough to eat.

During a two-day furlough, Sgt. Kitajima visited his parents and two younger brothers who are living in Fukuoka Ken (Yame gun). In Fukuoka also he met Colonel Robt. Spencer, long-time missionary.

Even the local people are unable to recognize the damaged remains of Fukuoka city. The neighboring city of Hakata is in a better condition, and its railroad station is still standing.

Sgt. Kitajima found that his parents were not wanting as far as food was concerned, but they warned their GI son not to come to Japan.

They regard America as a paradise in comparison to Japan, and people who are thinking of leaving America are regarded as "crazy" by the native Japanese.

People in the bombed out areas remember the B-29 and the Corsair raids with terror. People who lived near the [illegible] bombed cities unwilling to talk about their experiences. The homeless people of bombed cities are still crowded into railroad stations or any buildings that have been left intact.

MORALS IN JAPAN HAS SUFFERED BLOW

The moral standard of the Japanese people has suffered a deep blow with the defeat. Crime, especially burglary, is on the increase. Prostitution is rife. The nation's chief interest seems to be a mad scramble for a day to day existence. Sgt. Kitajima was most struck by scenes of people dying of slow starvation.

NISEI GI'S REGARDED HIGHLY BY JAPANESE

How are the Nisei GI's regarded by the Japanese this reporter inquired. "Very highly," said Sgt. Kitajima. The Nisei's are receiving a lot of publicity in the press. Among the Japanese people who do not speak English there is a feeling of dependence on the Niseis.

The Niseis, and the other GI's too, are especially popular with the children who roam the streets of Tokyo. They follow the soldiers about saying, "Hullo, hullo," and later become bold enough to say, "Gimme chocoletto, gimme gumu, gimme cande ... ." Even the tiniest children ask for cigarettes. The cigarettes are carried home to the parents. When a GI obliges, the children eats any delicacy in a hurry, or sometimes go running off with their prize as though pursued.

One child who received a sandwich from a GI stood staring at it, turning it over. He had never seen white bread before.

There is fraternization of GI's with Japanese girls. The natives frown on the practice, but the fraternizing girls stands a better chance of eating than the others, and this is an overwhelming inducement.

MacArthur is popular with the great masses of the Japanese people. It is on him that the people depend for the mitigation of their sufferings. The people would like U.S. to do all the occupying. They are less favorably disposed towards the British, and they fear and hate the Chinese and the Russians.

The returning Japanese soldiers is given a cold reception. There are no cheers now. There is even resentment against them. Sgt. Kitajima felt that the Japanese veterans were a pitifully disillusioned group.

UNBELIEVABLE CONGESTIONS AT RAILROAD STATIONS

Unbelievable scenes of congestion are to be found at railroad stations. Tokyo station is jammed with people at every moment, night and day. Lucky ones manage to get on a train after waiting 18 hours. Others have to wait longer.

There is an almost unbelievable stench in the stations as well as in the trains. Sanitary systems are practically non-existent, and even where they exist, the jam-packed people are unable to move from their places.

Outside the station, a long queue of ticket buyers stretch out. They carry their lunches, and sprawl out on the ground at night. Soldiers in dirty uniforms are mingled with women in monpeis and little children.

Baggage receives rough handling, and unless the owner sticks with it, he is lucky to keep it intact.

Sgt. Kitajima spoke slowly, and answered this reporter's questions deliberately and with conviction.

... are returning to Japan from Canada will have farms to go to.

"No matter how much persecution you have, you don't know how many times better off you are to be here," said the Sergeant. And he spoke as though he meant [illegible]

Enthusiastic Fans Follow Keen Basketball Competitions in Alta.

RAYMOND, Alta.—A crowd of Niseis and Niseiettes ploughed their way through snow-drifted roads to the Readymade High School Gym on Jan. 27 to witness another evening of thrill-packed basketball games of the Southern Alberta Sugar Beet Basketball League. They saw the 1945 champions, Taber, live up to their reputation by downing Raymond 24-22 in a thrilling finish, and in the second game of the evening, the Picture Butte Chinooks winning handily over Readymade by a score of 49-33.

Taber thus took the league leadership with two wins, while Raymond and Butte came next with a win and a loss each, and lastly, Readymade with two losses.

Taber—Raymond

In the first game, Taber led quite easily at half-time by 14 to 6, but due to lack of substitutes they showed signs of weakening in the last half as Raymond outscored them 16 to 10. In spite of Koji Kadonaga going off on personals, and Taber thus playing the last two minutes with four men, with Yamabe and Tad Koyanagi's effective defence, the "Iron Men" from Taber still found themselves two points ahead at the whistle. Johnny Yamabe was again in his usual form both defencively and offensively, being high man for Taber with nine points while holding Raymond's pivot-man, Sonny Ohama down to one basket. "Perpetual Motion" Saito and Kabayama were high men for Raymond with six and five points respectively. The scorings were as follows:

TABER: Johnny Yamabe (9), K. Kadonaga (6), B. Ono (5), Y. Nishimura (3), T. Koyanagi (1)—24.

RAYMOND: G. Saito (6), Y. Kabayama (5), J. Ohashi (4), J. Sasaki (3), A. Ohama (2), S. Ohama (2), S. Nakashima, M. Ohashi—22.

Picture Butte—Readymade

The second game of the evening was much the same as the other with Readymade leading to half-time, then gradually weakening towards the end, when Butte went on a scoring spree netting 31 to Readymade's 11. Height made a big difference as Butte's big Kiyo Moriyama got a total of 14 from rebounds, and Readymade could do nothing to stop him. Tom Miyashita showed smooth ball-handling as he sank 11 points, while Frank Yahiro and Kaye Ichino also did well with 10 and 9 points respectively. Aki Oshiro led Readymade with 14 points, but even with the combined support of Toyama and Jimmy Kanashiro who netted 11 and 8 points, their efforts were useless due to their slow-moving guards.

Readymade is in need of a few more players to give the fast-moving forward line some support. Since the Readymade boys were the runner-up team in last year's league, they should be able to make a better showing especially when all games are being played on their home floor and requires no travelling. To those who have not turned out to support the team, a little help will be much appreciated, as the forwards have a fine combination.

The scorings were as follows:

PICTURE BUTTE CHINOOKS: K. Moriyama (14), T. Miyashita (11), F. Yahiro (10), K. Ichino (9), S. Miyashita (4), Y. Hattori (1), B. Shikaze—49.

READYMADE: A. Oshiro (14), J. Toyama (11); J. Kanashiro (8), R. Oshiro, K. Kanashiro—33.

Inter-Scholastic League

Approximately fifteen of the players are members of various High School teams competing in four sections under the Southern Alberta Inter-Scholastic League with Yamabe, Tad Koyanagi, Kabayama, Sonny Ohama, Toyama, Jimmy Kanashiro and Aki Oshiro making places for themselves on the first strings of their respective High School teams.

Who Has Unclaimed Deposits?

An announcement in the Jan. 18 issue of the Vancouver Province gives a list of names of persons having unclaimed deposits with three public utilities companies in Vancouver.

Some of the deposits are as large as $25. Persons who made the deposits may claim them by writing to the company concerned. Below are the Japanese names which were included in the list:

British Columbia Electric Railway Co.: Atsumi, Toraichi, Steveston, $2.57; Ebata, J., 6th Ave., $1.38; Iwamoto, Hiroyasu, Scott Rd., $2.88; Kanatsuka, T., W. 7th Ave., $2.18; Kawamoto, I., Thorn Ave., $2.16; Kawamoto, R., Cordova, 57c; Kawasaki, B., 264 Powell, $5; Kawasaki, T., W. 6th Ave., $1.20; Kitagawa, S., Abbott, $1.80; Kitamura, S., and Kitamura, K., 301 Powell, $3.95; Kobayashi, W., Columbia, $1.27; Kokuryo, M., Barnet, 41c; Koyanagi, S., 372½ Cordova, $1.86; Kozuki, Fred T., E. 25th Ave., $3; Kumagai, S., 1118 Powell, $3; Machida, D., 662 Alexander, $27.90; Machida, D., 230 Alexander, $25; Matsuyama, Hideo, 340 Cordova, $3; Murata, T., 637 Powell, 52c; Nagai, Chic, Union, $3; Nakamura, S. W., Princess, 74c; Nakayama, Rune, 882 Hastings, $3.92; Nakayama, S., 828 Cordova, $3; Ogata, C., Mt. Lehman, $2.17; Ohki, H., 4th Ave., $19; Sakurada, Ushizo, 2nd Ave., 94c; Oka, S. O., Dewdney Rd., $3.14; River Fish Co., Steveston, 66c; Shimizu, Roy, Seymour, 98c; Shimada, S., 392 Powell, $5; Shigeta, Fusazo, Maple, $3; Sogawa, Y., Steveston, $1.30; Takada, F., 865 Cordova, 60c; Takahashi, C., 5th Ave., 41c; Takeno, H., Steveston, $3; Tanaka, A., 546 Powell, $1.53; Tanaka, H., 5th Ave., $5.77; Tanaka, Miki, 451 Powell, $3; Tsuji, Ichiyo, 1633 W. 2nd, $12.76; Tsuyuki, S., W. 4th, $1.62; Uchiyama, Geo. K., Venables, $3; Uno, K., W. 5th, $6; Yamamoto, T., 242 Main, $10; Yoshida, S., W. 2nd, $1.37; Yoshiike, M., 944 W. 8th, $1.34.

B.C. Electric Power and Gas Co. Ltd.: Arikado, Y., 747 Cordova, $5; Isezaki, T., W. 7th, 41c; Kato, Y., 620 Powell, $2; Kumagai, S., 1118 Powell, $2.08; Machida, Daikichi, 230½ Alexander, $25.89; Matsuyama, Hideo, Cordova, $1.44; Nakayama, S., 828 Cordova, $2.43; Sogawa, K., 37 Powell, $5; Tanaka, Miki, 451 Powell, $1.85; Uchiyama, Geo. K., Venables, $5; Yamamoto, T., 242 Main, $3.53.

Western Canada Power Company Ltd.: Akagawa, T., Coquitlam, $5; Shimizu, Kichie(?), Mission, $1.22; Takagi, Denki, Haney, $[illegible]; Yoshida, G., Whonnock, $5; Yoshikawa, C., Hammond, $4.02.

Nishikawara, Yamada Win Double Awards

Young Ontario Relocees Pile Up Brilliant Records in Scholastics

BEAMSVILLE, Ont. — Parents who were concerned over the education of their children as they relocated east, were partly lifted of their anxieties, as young Niseis and Niseiettes made news by winning awards and scholarships in the local public and high school.

Kenny Nishikawara, son of Mr. Kikusaburo Nishikawara, recently graduated from Grade 13 of the local high school with two scholarship awards for leading the class. He received the Lion's Club scholarship of $50 and the $100 scholarship of the Ontario Provincial Government. At present, Kenny is attending a university on the outskirts of Toronto.

Lily Tokiwa won an award also for leading the eighth grade in her school, while Joe Tamane received an award for proficiency.

Other Niseis were active in sports. Of these, Sadao Kitagawa and Harold Nishikawara won the Senior Sports Championship, and Doris Kitamura the Junior Championship.

On the whole, local Japanese-Canadians are doing very well in their school work. Local occidentals are beginning to note the fact, and their opinions of Japanese-Canadians are gradually modifying to a more favorable one. The Isseis especially are impressed with the fine record of their children.

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Aisei Yamada, son of Capt. Yamada, and formerly of Vancouver, recently won two scholarships in grade 13 at the local high school. He received the University of Western Ontario and the Ontario Provincial Government Scholarships. At present, Aisei is studying at the University of Western Ontario.

His brother, Peter, is attending the Toronto University, and is enrolled in the Faculty of Law.

News Notes Across Canada

London Niseis Hear Prof. Balderston

LONDON, Ont.—The first general meeting of the London Japanese Canadian Group since the election of new officers was held on Jan. 31, with Art Obokata in the chair.

The main event of the meeting was the speech by Professor Balderston of the Dept. of History, University of Western Ontario. He was introduced to the members by Fred Sanahara.

Professor Balderston had been on the staff at the Poston, Arizona Relocation Camp, and gave an over-all account of the relocation programme as it was, and is still being carried out in the States. He then related some of his personal experiences in the camp.

He showed the members of the group some beautiful specimen of handicrafts produced by the camp inhabitants . . . pieces of quartz cut and polished into lovely rings and lockets, and the most minutely reproduced birds, carved out of mesquite wood, and painted in life-like detail. The professor said that these were presented to him as gifts by the people, some of whom subsequently turned their crafts into a means of livelihood.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

It was decided at the meeting that a Valentine Dance should be held on Thursday, Feb. 14, at the Y.W.C.A. Social conveners Irene Murakami and Roy Hikida, who are in charge of the affair, are hoping for a good turnout.

A donation is to be made to the Y.W. Building Fund, from the proceeds of the dance.

The members also decided to present a debate at the next meeting, although the topic is as yet undecided.

* * *

Regina Group Braves Snowstorm to Meet

REGINA, Sask.—Despite snow storms and sub-zero temperature, members of the Regina Nisei Club recently attended the monthly meeting (Jan.) at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. Kitagawa.

After a short business meeting, the president, Art Kato introduced the guest speaker, Mr. Bill Graham, who gave an interesting talk on "The Oxford Group and Its Work." As a concerted example of the type of work they were doing, he cited the case of the Makinaw Island, where people of all nationalities live together in a peaceful manner. There is no racial intolerance, nor any signs of selfishness, he said, and a feeling of brotherhood exists on the island.

A recent visitor to the hostel on the island himself, Mr. Graham was able to furnish a first-hand picture of life there. His many snap-shots added to the interest of the talk. Many questions were asked—and a lively discussion followed.

After the refreshments, everyone stepped out into the chilly night again, looking forward to the next monthly meeting.

Coaldalers Hold Grand Irokai Party

The Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A. held a grand party (Irokai) ending their long days of practicing and presentation of the Shibai in Coaldale, Picture Butte and Raymond.

The party was held on Jan. 21, 8 p.m. in the Community Hall. President Ken Isujiura thanked all participants and gave his heartful thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Kimura for their kind assistance and direction. The latter were presented with a silverware set by the club. Mr. Tanaka was also thanked by the club for his assistance in connection with the Shibai.

Perhaps the relief from those long nights of practicing was the reason for the gaiety among those present, and throughout the evening, many enjoyable hours were spent.

With Mr. C. Dick Mizuno, there was no lonely minute. The party ended with an address by Mas Matsui.

The club wishes to thank Messrs. Tanaka and Oseki for their generous donations.

The Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A. is sorry to see Mr. Yas Yamashita depart for Taber.

He left the community with his sister Hideko and the rest of the family. Both in social and sports activities, Yas was prominent and active. For the past year, he has been the secretary of the organization.

The club is sorry to see him go, but wish them every luck in their new homes. Yas and Hideko are always welcome to drop in on Coaldale any time.

LONDON PERSONALITIES

By Y.T.

June Hasegawa's picture was taken by the Toronto Star recently in connection with publicity for the "cause." We were interested to see that it was reproduced in the Windsor Star, and the London "Echo."

* * *

Joe Takashima is back in town for another two weeks. In another two weeks, he will be in Hamilton, getting his discharge from the Canadian Army. He then plans to attend an army school over there—"For engineering or something," he says.

* * *

Tak Wakabayashi left on the 28th, to visit his family in Lemon Creek. Eddie Toida has also gone to join his mother in Tashme.

* * *

In a letter received by brother Art, George Obokata (who is overseas with the Canadian Army) states that he and George Suzuki met Minoru (Tubby) Tabata in Singapore. Minoru told them that Eichi Shinobu is also living there.

* * *

Mary Murakami is a leader of an Explorers Group at the Metropolitan United Church. Her group consists of twelve girls of 9 to 11 years of age. Their programme consists of a devotional period, handicrafts and recreation.

* * *

Yoshiko Tanabe is a volunteer aide at the Junior Teen Town, which is under the direction of Helen Halliday, the Y.W. sports director. Over a hundred boys and girls of 13 to 15 years old throng to the Y.W. every Friday evening for dancing, games, handicrafts, and "canteen." Last week, Kazuko Kagawa and Art Obokata were taking charge of a sleigh during a sleigh-riding party for the youngsters.

Lumby Girl Wins Poster Prize

LUMBY, B.C.—Emiko Masuhara, a pupil of the Lumby School, recently won the $20 second prize in a province-wide Board of Health placemat competition.

The competition was open to all elementary pupils of the middle grades. The aim was to design a placemat which would popularize the health foods and make pupils conscious of the necessity for a properly balanced school lunch.

Victoria Group Protests

VICTORIA, B.C.—The Victoria Society of Friends (Quakers) have against the proposed deportation joined the protest campaign of Japanese Canadians.

A circular letter has been sent out by the society urging the "fullest support" and requesting financial contributions to the Cooperative Committee on Japanese Canadians in Toronto.

The letter was signed by Kathleen A. Bell, treasurer of the society, states:

"We deplore the Nazi attitude growing in our midst due to a wrongly informed public and wish to align ourselves with the Christian Church in Canada in requesting you to see that except for those still desiring to return to Japan voluntarily, no Japanese shall be deported until proved disloyal by a competent court."

ROY O'SHIRO

Representing

Sovereign Life Assurance

Metcalfe Block,
Lethbridge, Alta. and
Raymond, Alta.

Nuptial and Personal Notes

Weddings

SEKI—TANAKA

TASHME, B.C. — Miss Mary Tanaka, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Tonaichi Tanaka, and Mr. Tomio Seki, eldest son of Mr. Katsuki Seki, were the principals of a wedding which took place on Jan. 29, in Tashme.

Rev. W. R. McWilliams officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. Takeo Sato and Mr. and Mrs. Y. Irizawa.

* * *

NAGAMI—INATA

TASHME, B.C. — Miss Marie Inata, was united in marriage with Mr. Seiki Nagami, only son of Mrs. Haru Nagami, on Jan. 28.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Tomojiro Kadonaga and Mr. and Mrs. Kaizo Tsuyuki.

* * *

SUGIYAMA—AURA

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—Miss Kimiye Aura, eldest daughter of Mr. Jentaro Aura, of Lytton, B.C., and Yoshio Sugiyama, eldest son of Mr. Tsunekichi Sugiyama of Kamloops, B.C., were the principals of a private wedding ceremony held at Mr. Sugiyama's residence on Jan. 15.

The couple left for a honeymoon trip to Revelstoke.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. K. Kasuya, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Nishizawa.

* * *

OIKAWA—KUMOI

TASHME, B.C.—Lucille Kazue Kumoi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Kumoi, formerly of Chemainus, B.C., and Gordon Yasuo Oikawa, son of Mrs. Mitsu Oikawa, formerly of Mission, B.C., were united in marriage on Jan. 26. Rev. W. McWilliams officiating.

The couple left for a brief honeymoon to Kamloops, B.C.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. S. Ota.

Engagements

SLOCAN, B.C. — The engagement of Miss Yoneko Kakutani, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Genichi Kakutani of Slocan, B.C., to Mr. Yukio Takai, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Nobukichi Takai of Grand Forks, B.C. was announced on Jan. 26, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Kakutani.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. I. Konishi and Mr. and Mrs. T. Yano.

* * *

MIDDLECHURCH, Man. — The engagement of Miss Yoshiko Betty Kanai, third daughter of Mrs. I. Kanai of Middlechurch, (formerly of Strawberry Hills, B.C.) to Thomas T. Kanna, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Chofu Kanna, of Iron Springs, Alta., was announced on Feb. 3 at the home of Mrs. Kanai.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. S. Sakamoto of Iron Springs, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Yamamura of Picture Butte, Alta.

Thomas Kanna has an honorable discharge from the Canadian army.

* * *

TORONTO, Ont.—The engagement of Miss Mary Aihoshi, daughter of Shosuke Aihoshi, to Mr. Eiichi Kondo, was announced on Jan. 27.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. M. Seki.

TASHME, B.C.—A double engagement was announced on Jan. 26, at Tashme:

Miss Marge Moriye Yonemura, second daughter of Mr. Seizo Yonemura, to "Spud" Akira Kato, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Guntaro Kato; and

Miss Jane Masaye Yonemura, third daughter of Mr. Seizo Yonemura to Kazuo "Kaz" Cyesugi, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuo Hashizume.

Baishakunins for the first engagement were Dr. Shimokura and Dr. Kuzuhara.

Baishakunins for the second engagement were Dr. Shimokura, and Mr. Y. Irizawa.

Obituary

MORIO OKABORI

SLOCAN, B.C.—Morio Okabori, Bay Farm, passed away at the New Denver Sanatorium on Jan. 25.

Funeral services were held on Jan. 28 at the Slocan Buddhist Church. Rev. R. Hirahara and Rev. S. Asaka officiated.

Cards of Thanks

The patients of the New Denver Sanatorium wish to express their sincere thanks to the San. Staff and all participants for their time and effort in putting on the Christmas Benefit concert.

We also acknowledge with grateful thanks the Christmas Cheer Donations from the following:

Consul General of Switzerland, Montreal, P.Q.; Hakkokai (Slocan, Bay Farm, Popoff); Lemon Creek Fujinkai; Greenwood Japanese Committee; Tashme Shinwakai; Roy, Sue and Nori, Montreal, P.Q.; New Denver Kyowakai; Miss Y. Nagai, Montreal, P.Q.; Mr. Sakamoto, Revelstoke, B.C.; Mr. and Mrs. T. Higashida, Vancouver, B.C.; Rev. Nakayama, Coaldale, Alta.; Mr. Teraguchi, Minto City, B.C.; Mrs. W. Hikichi, Okanagan Centre; Anglican Japanese Church, Slocan, B.C.; Slocan Anglican Church Fujinkai; Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsushita, New Denver, B.C.; Mr. J. Yamake, Kamloops, B.C.; Mr. S. Tanaka, Diamond City, Alta.; Mr. Yoreza, Mr. and Mrs. H. Miyamoto, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kondo, Mrs. Hayashi, Mr. S. Sasaki, Mr. K. Masuda, Mr. C. Kawakita, Mr. K. Fujino, Mrs. Ujiye, all of New Denver, B.C.

Patients of New Denver Sanatorium.

* * *

I wish to extend my sincerest thanks to my friends in Slocan, Kaslo, Greenwood, and other parts of B.C., for their kindnesses during my stay there.

Shoji James Moriyama,
Summerville, Ont.

Acknowledgement

The generous donations from the following are gratefully acknowledged by The New Canadian:

Mr. K. Seki, Tashme, B.C. on the occasion of his son's marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kanna, Iron Springs, Alta., on the occasion of their son's recent engagement. Mr. G. Hiramatsu, Raymond, Alta.

GOODWILL RADIO

GUARANTEED REPAIRS AND PROMPT SERVICE

● RADIO BATTERIES, TUBES AND ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Radio Technicians:

Thomas Shimizu · 597 Stella Avenue, Winnipeg
Sam Tamaki · 720 Sutton Street, Winnipeg